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Agenda item 12
Non-governmental organizations

Letter dated 29 June 2004 from the Permanent Representative of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council

As you know, on 21 May 2004, at the request of Viet Nam, the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations of the Economic and Social Council decided to suspend for three years the consultative status of the Transnational Radical Party (TRP) with the Economic and Social Council owing to the fact that TRP had wrongly and deliberately granted accreditation to Kok Ksor and the Montagnard Foundation, Inc. (MFI) to attend United Nations meetings and conferences. The above decision of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations is to be endorsed by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session in July 2004. I have the honour to enclose herewith for your kind attention an aide-memoire on the position of the Government of Viet Nam concerning the Transnational Radical Party's consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to which are attached the following six annexes:[1]

(i) Copy of the article "The forgotten army" downloaded from the MFI official web site describing the history of FULRO;

(ii) Copy of the article "A synopsis of modern history", downloaded from the MFI official web site, depicting Kok Ksor and the MFI affiliation with FULRO;

(iii) Copy of the first page of the article "Continuing the struggle for survival", downloaded from the MFI official web site, reflecting Kok Ksor and the subversive and separatist agenda of MFI;

(iv) Copies of the "map", "national emblem" "national flag" of the so-called "Independent State of Degar", whose establishment Kok Ksor and the Montagnard Foundation, Inc. are soliciting in the Central Highlands of Viet Nam;

[1] The annexes are reproduced as submitted, in the original language only.

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(v) Copies of pictures taken of the weapons, money and equipment taken from the accomplices of Kok Ksor and MFI participating in the violent riots on 10 April 2004 in the Central Highlands of Viet Nam;

(vi) Copies of pictures taken of the scenes of destruction caused by the violent riots on 10 April 2004 in the Central Highlands of Viet Nam.

The aide-memoire explains why Viet Nam has had to request such a decision. Hoping this aide-memoire will be useful for members of the Economic and Social Council when considering endorsement of the above decision, I hereby request that this aide-memoire together with its six annexes be circulated as an official document of the substantive session of 2004 of the Council under agenda item 12 "Non-governmental organizations".

(*Signed*) **Le Luong Minh**
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative

Aide-memoire on the position of the Government of Viet Nam concerning the Transnational Radical Party consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

On 21 May 2004, at the request of Viet Nam, the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations of the Economic and Social Council decided to suspend for three years the consultative status of the Transnational Radical Party (TRP) with the Council owing to the fact that TRP had wrongly and deliberately granted accreditation to Kok Ksor and the Montagnard Foundation, Inc. (MFI) to attend United Nations meetings and conferences. The above decision of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations is to be endorsed by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session in July 2004. This aide-memoire explains why Viet Nam has had to request such a decision.

I. Kok Ksor and the Montagnard Foundation, Inc. are resorting to terror to pursue their subversive and separatist aim

The Montagnard Foundation, Inc. (MFI) was established in 1992 in North Carolina, United States of America by Kok Ksor and some other remnants of FULRO — Front Unifié pour la Libération des Races Opprimées or United Front for the Liberation of Oppressed Races — who are now residing in the United States. FULRO was an armed organization created by foreign forces during the foreign wars of aggression against the Vietnamese people. After the war ended in 1975, and during the 1980s, FULRO continued to operate as a terrorist organization with armed activities causing heavy destruction of public and private property and civilian casualties in Viet Nam, especially in the Central Highlands.

Kok Ksor himself, who used to be a soldier in the puppet army of the former South Vietnamese regime, joined the separatist FULRO in 1969, fled to Cambodia and then proclaimed himself "Major General" of FULRO. In 1974, he was sent to the United States by the founder and leader of FULRO, "General" Y-Bham Enoul, and has since remained in the United States.

Kok Ksor and MFI of which he is President/Executive Director have been soliciting for the establishment of a so-called "Independent State of Degar" in the Central Highlands of Viet Nam. By the end of 1999, Kok Ksor formally announced the establishment of a so-called "Independent State of Degar" among Vietnamese exiles in North Carolina, United States of America and claimed himself as "President of the State", appointed former "Major General" Y Bhi Kbuor, former "Chief of Staff" of the FULRO "Prime Minister's Office", as "Prime Minister", and appointed five other former FULRO members as "Ministers" of Defence, Foreign Affairs, Justice, the Economy and Health Care and six others as "Provincial Chiefs". Kok Ksor drafted the "Guiding principles and instructions for the establishment of the Independent State of Degar" and sent them back to Viet Nam for his accomplices to implement. MFI on its official web site http://www.montagnard-foundation.org declares that "the implementation of the following FULRO goals offers the only chance for the survival of the indigenous people of Viet Nam:

1. The Degar people must be recognized as the legitimate owners of the Central Highlands.

2. The Vietnamese administration of the Central Highlands of Viet Nam must be dismantled, and the occupying military forces must be withdrawn.

3. The Degar people's sovereignty over the Central Highlands must be restored, and the independence of the Degar people must be guaranteed by the United Nations."

Furthermore, the MFI Report 2002-2003 states: "Mr. Kok Ksor, an original member of FULRO movement since 1964 ... has never wavered from his original mission".

Kok Ksor and MFI incited, prepared and commanded from afar the violent riots in the Central Highlands in February 2001 and other violent riots in Viet Nam. From his office in South Carolina, Kok Ksor and his MFI worked out the draft plan for the violent riots in the Central Highlands in April 2004. He instigated and instructed his followers, the extremist elements in the Dak Lak and Gia Lai provinces in the Central Highlands of Viet Nam, to induce, deceive and force local people to stage those violent riots. Two days before the riots took place where banners demanding the establishment of a "Degar State" were displayed, on Friday, 8 April 2004, from his office in South Carolina, Kok Ksor and MFI sent out the above-mentioned draft plan to many international media organizations including those of Vietnamese overseas informing them ahead of the riots, publicly claiming themselves as the organizers and calling for international support and attention. During the riots, under instructions from Kok Ksor and MFI, the extremist elements in Dak Lak and Gia Lai used dangerous weapons to beat on-duty officers, causing serious injuries, and destroyed local administration offices, public works and property. Ironically, TRP stated that "the 2001 and 2004 demonstrations were organized and carried out peacefully".

II. The Transnational Radical Party's granting of accreditation to Kok Ksor and MFI constitutes an abuse of its consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and a violation of Council resolution 1996/31

MFI with Kok Ksor as its Executive Director/President is a terrorist group whose character is no different from that of those notorious terrorist groups operating in Asia, Europe and America that the international community is condemning and fighting against. Since the violent riots of 2001, the Vietnamese Government had kept warning the international community of Kok Ksor and the MFI's schemes for further violent riots in pursuit of their separatist agenda. The April 2004 incidents confirmed once again the ill intention of those thugs that TRP has admitted to its ranks. Kok Ksor and MFI are preparing for further violent riots in the Central Highlands and other localities in Viet Nam, threatening the security of Viet Nam and the safety of its people. The establishment of the so-called "Independent State of Degar" in exile with Kok Ksor as its "President" and the preparation for its formation inside Viet Nam are clearly acts of subversion and separation that threaten the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Viet Nam, a Member State of the United Nations. Kok Ksor and the MFI's aims and activities are contrary to the spirit, purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and violate international law. The TRP's granting of accreditation to Kok Ksor and MFI means accreditation of a terrorist group that has been engaging in subversive, separatist activities against the State of Viet Nam. Such accreditation constitutes an abuse of its consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and a violation of Council resolution 1996/31, which clearly stipulates that NGOs having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council must not engage in

"unsubstantiated or politically motivated acts against Member States of the United Nations".

III. The Economic and Social Council should respect the decision of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations suspending for three years the consultative status of TRP with the Council

Approximately 500 foreign NGOs, most of them from developed countries, are operating in Viet Nam, where they are enjoying the support and assistance of the Vietnamese Government and local NGOs in implementing their projects in different economic, development, social and humanitarian fields. Nearly 400 of them have established their representative offices in the country. The good-willed and cooperative policy and attitude of the Vietnamese Government towards foreign NGOs cannot be questioned. Since TRP accredited Kok Ksor and MFI to attend United Nations meetings and conferences under its protection, Viet Nam, in a spirit of dialogue and cooperation, had refrained at the last three consecutive sessions of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations from asking for punitive action and had agreed to give TRP the opportunity to understand the matter by asking it through the Committee to submit special reports to explain and cease its wrongful acts. Trying at the first stage to defend even FULRO by denying its terrorist nature, then, later on, when realizing that FULRO was indefensible, attempting to deny Kok Ksor and MFI's affiliation with FULRO, TRP's reports had always been considered unsatisfactory by the Committee. More seriously, while the question was still under consideration by the Committee, TRP continued granting accreditation to Kok Ksor and MFI. This only demonstrates that the TRP's abuse and violations are deliberate and that TRP itself nurtures a dark political scheme against Viet Nam. Viet Nam was left with no option other than requesting for suspension of TRP's consultative status with the Economic and Social Council for three years. At the request of Viet Nam, the Committee, at its meeting on 21 May 2004, voted to adopt a decision to that effect. This decision is to be endorsed by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session in July 2004. In the legitimate security, sovereignty and territorial integrity interest of Viet Nam, a Member State of the United Nations, in the interest of the United Nations itself and of those of its members suffering from outside interference in their internal affairs, and to defend the prestige of the Economic and Social Council as a main body of the United Nations tasked with assisting Member States in economic and social development, as well as the prestige of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, Viet Nam urges the members of the Economic and Social Council to respect and endorse the above decision of the Committee. Any attempt to block the Council's endorsement of that decision is unjust and illegitimate.

It should be stressed, furthermore, that Viet Nam is not the only country victimized by TRP's dark schemes and that this is not the first time TRP's abuse of its consultative status with the Economic and Social Council by way of supporting terrorist and separatist activities has been questioned by Member States, and this is not the first time its wrongful acts became the subject of scrutiny by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and by the Economic and Social Council. Its claim of being a "Gandhian non-violent organization" which "does not condone violence from any quarter, whether governmental or non-governmental" is but a farce!

New York, 29 June 2004

Annex I

Copy of the article "The forgotten army" downloaded from the MFI's official web site depicting the history of FULRO

Save the Montagnard People, Inc. (STMP)

The Forgotten Army

by Tommy Daniels, President - STMP, 1997

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Background.....The Forgotten Army Musters .....The Exodus .....The 1986 Group

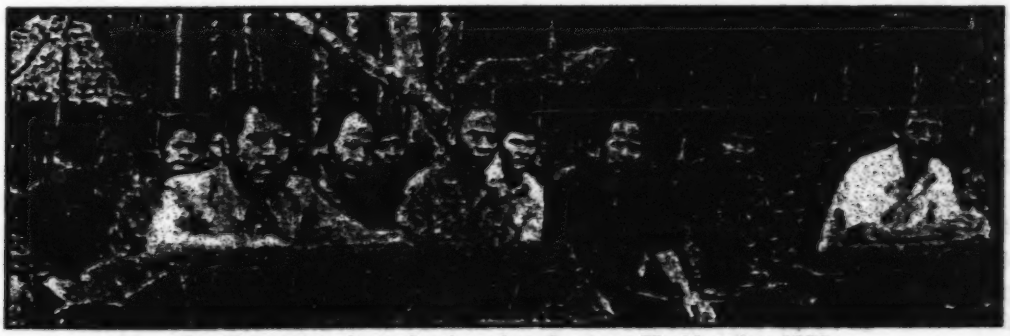
The 1992 Group ..... US Montagnards ..... Relentless Punishment ..... Cultural Leveling

In the final days of the Vietnam War in 1975 and immediately following, 1,000,000 Vietnamese refugees were evacuated from Vietnam and resettled in the United States. And in keeping with a 1960's promise, 150,000 Hmong tribesmen of the US "Secret Army" in Laos were evacuated to our country in 1975. Yet only 3,000 Montagnards, our most distinguished and loyal ally, have reached the U.S.

Background

The Central Highlands of Vietnam is the ancestral homeland of the Montagnard tribes, a peace loving people with an ancient tradition of living in harmony with nature and the cosmic forces. But their great forests and rich lands became a battlefield for communist ambitions and opposing powers, compelling their involvement in two successive wars that raged for nearly three decades.

As Christians, religious freedom was an absolute must. Oppressed as an ethnic minority in their homeland, they sought political autonomy. As communism tolerates neither, they allied first with the French then the Americans. Following the communist victory in 1975, a third war began. This is the story of The Forgotten Army and the aftermath of the Vietnam War for the Montagnard people.



The Forgotten Army leaders, jungle camp Thai border, 1982.

In 1946 France granted political autonomy to the Montagnard tribes over their five Montagnard provinces, known as the Central Highlands. However, the Montagnard tribes were not prepared to capitalize on the opportunity. The French colonial policy of the past was to confine them to low-level positions thus inhibiting their development. Despite 1946 sovereignty grant, this policy went unchanged.

Earlier attempts by the Khmer Rouge to enlist Yards against the Vietnamese failed. However, some Khmer units succeeded in forcing many into servitude by threatening to kill their captured families. These men served the Khmer Rouge as pointmen and porters. Their women were used as many are in war while the elders "cleared" minefields and booby traps.

The 1986 Group

Only 212 are known to have reached Thailand and were discovered in a Thai refugee camp in 1986. Friends in the area summoned an US Vietnam veteran with a long Montagnard history to act as liaison between the Montagnards and US/Thai Government officials. He prefers to remain unnamed and contacted CPT D.L. "Pappy" Hicks in Central America to expedite matters in the US. At the time Pappy's involvement could not be disclosed, but he managed to secure President Regan's attention through Pat Buchanan. Several others played key individual advocacy roles, among them Lionel Rosenblatt, Mike Benge, and Don Scott.

The Montagnards were quickly airlifted to the Philippines for six months of recovery and preparation, and arrived in North Carolina in November 1986, sponsored by the Lutheran Family Services and Catholic Social Services. In 1987 they established the Montagnard Dega Association to gain support for The Forgotten Army, work for human rights in the Highlands of Vietnam, and to assist their people in US assimilation.

The 1992 Group

Meanwhile, the remnants of their guerrilla army in Mondolkiri, Cambodia were constantly on the move. As such they could not grow sufficient crops and were very malnourished. The Vietnamese $400 bounty also took its toll of Yards operating alone and in small units.

Finally in 1992 with ammunition exhausted, the Montagnard field commander consolidated his four-hundred remaining fighters in their headquarters and five river hamlets. Later in the summer they were discovered by Paraguayans of the UN Transitional Authority Cambodia (UNTAC).

The same Americans who were the prime movers in the extraction of the 1986 Group were again contacted. On this occasion, Pappy Hicks did not have to remain in the shadows, but the others did and must so today. Pappy exercised his influence with VP Dan Quayle and remained in direct contact with the National Security Council, coordinating and expediting matters in Washington.

The Montagnard field commander and his people were granted political asylum in the US. They were transported by the UN to the outskirts of Phnom Penh where their American escort bought food and clothing for them. Considering the Vietnamese reward for the Gold Heads, there was much concern for their safety. Following the 1986 precedent, Washington officials were planning for the group to spend six months in the Philippines. Pappy and the American with the Yards didn't believe this was necessary; and too, the gold reward was a threat in the Philippines as well. The plan changed and the airlift began, directly to the North Carolina.

1992 photo, survivors of The Forgotten Army watch as helicopter lands in eastern Cambodia to begin journey to the US. Y-Bler Buonya, age 17, front/center.

US Montagnards

Since 1992, the US Montagnard community has grown from the aforementioned 412 to 3,000 through the Orderly Departure Program (ODP). Most were resettled in North Carolina while some went to Texas and Washington state.

The Montagnards are an intelligent and obviously very resilient people. US social workers, bosses, and those who know them, marvel at their unequaled work ethic, honesty, and determination to be good citizens. Some work at two and others hold three different jobs to make ends meet. Many are buying homes, own vehicles, and have extraordinary accomplishments to their credit. Atypical of other US immigrant cultures, they have no crime syndicates or gang activities. Their organizational affiliations relate strictly to cultural heritage, positive self-help causes, and human rights for their people in the Central Highlands.

Relentless Punishment

Vietnamese province-level communist officials are subverting this process to make money and punish those who want to join their loved ones in the US. ODP applicants must pay huge bribes to these officials, otherwise they will not receive timely word of emigration interviews. And when they are scheduled for interviews, many are beaten en route and robbed by Vietnamese thugs for the bribe money they carry.

In 1996, Vietnamese communist paranoia of the Montagnard guerrillas and their determination to further demoralize them surfaced in a new tactic. When a Montagnard family reaches Saigon to depart the country via ODP, communist officials detain the man's wife and children. The man is told that his real spouse and children can not leave Vietnam with him. Instead he must take with him a Vietnamese woman with children of similar ages. If the Montagnard man does not cooperate, his spouse and children will suffer.

Annex II

Copy of the article "A synopsis of Modern History" downloaded from the MFI's official web site depicting Kok Ksor and MFI's affiliation with FULRO

MONTAGNARD FOUNDATION, INC.
A true voice of Degar people

Welcome to DEGAR Website

PRESS RELEASE | BREAKING NEWS | MFI REPORT | SPECIAL REPORT | OUR OPINION | COMMENTARY
HOMEPAGE | BAJARAKA | ABOUT DEGAR | ABOUT US | ASPIRATION | CONTACT US
FAQ

MODERN HISTORY

Revised 08/01/2003

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A SYNOPSIS OF MODERN HISTORY

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ABOUT DEGAR

Pre-1800 ▶ For over two thousand years – prior to the year 1800, we the Degar people lived freely and peacefully in our homelands of highland villages. We were free to farm, hunt, travel and to settle in our villages, free to believe and to worship as we wished. We were free to live and to die in peace until outsiders came to our homeland. Even the Chams who had invaded our northern coastal areas of Danang in 875 dared not venture into our Central Highlands. Our southern coastal region too remain untouched until after the Annam destroyed the Cham kingdom in 1471 and forced them to flee south to Bien Hoa and Cambodia in 1697

1615 ▶ The European presence started in the Central Highlands when Father Buzumi, an Italian, and Father Carvalho, a Portuguese, both from the Jesuit mission in Macao, landed at Danang (Tourane). Later, Catholic missionaries established a mission at Kontum, in the heart of the Central Highlands. They were the first outsiders to set foot on our lands.The European presence started in the Central Highlands when Father Buzumi, an Italian, and Father Carvalho, a Portuguese, both from the Jesuit mission in Macao, landed at Danang (Tourane). Later, Catholic missionaries established a mission at Kontum, in the heart of the Central Highlands. They were the first outsiders to set foot on our lands.

1876 ▶ The French began to explore our homelands beginning in the territory of the Sedang tribe of Kontum Province in the north, the Rhade tribe of Daklak Province in the west, and in the south from Saigon to the Chrau tribe regions.

1883 ▶ The French completed their conquest of Vietnam and

Reliable reports from the Central Highlands indicate that only a few hundred thousand of our people remain. These reports also indicate that food is scarce, and there is a severe lack of medical care. With grim determination, the few remnants of our ancient race cling to life defying the murderous intent of the occupying forces on our lands, defying those who are committed to the cultural genocide, in which our people and our culture are diluted by alien influences. We are trapped in the cultural killing fields of the "Socialist Republic of Vietnam".

According to the figures of Dr. Gerald C. Hickey, anthropologist, over 200,000 of the estimated one million Degar populations have been killed, and 85% of their villages have been either destroyed or abandoned. It must, however, be a higher figure than that, because during French colonialism the Degar people were numbered at over 3 million persons, and now our population is around 500,000. Our world has been shattered, and the very existence of our race and culture is threatened.

In Cambodia, the Khmer Rouge have enjoyed similar successes, having executed our leader Y-Bham Enuol with his wife and children, and over 100 of his followers and their wives and children. We are facing literal extinction. We desperately need humanitarian aid and political support to promote our organization in the international community to be able to save our homeland, our culture, and our people. A few of the survivors of these killing fields of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam fled into the jungle after America left Vietnam to continue the fight for the freedom and the independence of the Degar people.

1986 ▶ Two hundred FULRO fighters made their way to a Thai refugee camp and eventually were resettled in North Carolina, USA.

1992 ▶ Four hundred FULRO fighters and their families contacted the U.N. peacekeeping forces in the Mondulkiri province of Cambodia. With no help from the outside world, they were forced to end their 17-year military struggle. They requested political asylum, handed over their weapons, and accepted resettlement in North Carolina.

From the bottom of our hearts, we would like to express our deep appreciation and thanks to the people and government of the United States for providing a sanctuary for these remnants of our people, who found their way to the shores of our former ally.

Annex III

Copy of the first page of the article "Continuing the struggle for survival" downloaded from the MFI's official web site reflecting Kok Ksor and MFI's subversive and separatist agenda

MONTAGNARD FOUNDATION, INC.

A true voice of Degar people

W e l c e t o

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SURVIVAL

Revised 27 Jan 2003

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ABOUT DEGAR

CONTINUING THE STRUGGLE FOR SURVIVAL

At the present time, thousands of Degar are still in prison. Even a release from this illegal incarceration ensures the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's intent to murder these prisoners. Those who are released die within a year, and always under mysterious circumstances. Even in death our people find no peace, and our graves are frequently desecrated and looted by the repressive and murderous regime, under which our people continue to be enslaved.

Representatives of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam once made promises of independence to those Degar tribesmen foolish enough to fight for their cause. The failure to implement these promises should be a warning to those nations signing treaties and other agreements with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. In view of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's genocidal policy it appears the implementation of the hollowing FULRO goals offers the only chance for the survival of the indigenous people of Vietnam:

1. The Degar people must be recognized as the legitimate owners of the Central Highlands.

2. The Vietnamese administration of the Central Highlands of Vietnam must be dismantled, and the occupying military forces must be withdrawn.

3. The Degar people's sovereignty over the Central Highlands must be restored, and the independence of the Degar people must be guaranteed by the United Nations.

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REPRESSION
OF
MONTAGNARDS

These goals were established by the free representatives of the Degar people, and cannot be rescinded by any assembly, which is under the control of an occupying power. In the long run, peace and harmony cannot be assured to any nation, which threatens the culture and survival of another. However, it is the sincere desire of the Degar people to live in peace and harmony with their Vietnamese neighbors. The long history of the Degar people attests to the sincerity of that desire.

While our military struggle has ended, we the Degar people who have escaped the battlefield have rededicated our selves to save, by full measure of self-government; therefore, we deserve the support and assistance of the United Nations and the peoples of the world to liberate our homeland from this Vietnamese colonization. At the present time, unable to "fight" from within, we must turn to the outside world for help. So please help us before we are completely annihilated by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The Montagnard Foundation, based in South Carolina, of the United States of America, was founded to protect those Degar people, who still remain in the Central Highlands of Vietnam, having survived over half a century of warfare and oppression. It is an organization dedicated to the peace, with which our people have always welcomed visitors to our country. It is an organization dedicated to the preservation of the remaining fragment of the Degar culture, in harmony with the objectives of the United Nations.

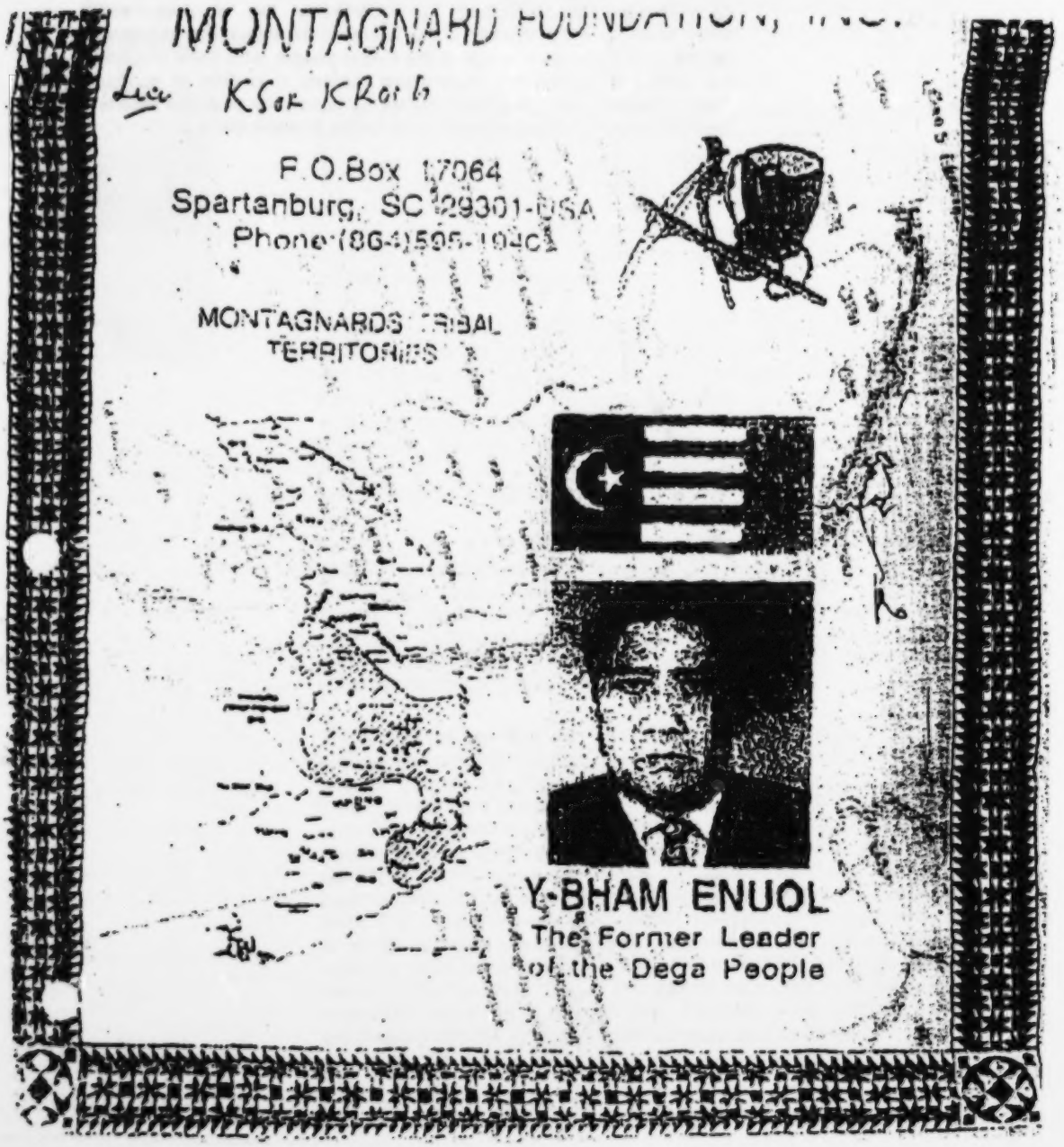
Mr. Kok Ksor, a member of the FULRO liberation movement since 1964, is currently Executive Director of this foundation. Mr. Ksor was sent to the United States by the founder, and leader of FULRO, General Y-Bham Enuol, with a mission of gaining world assistance for the Degar people. He was directed and empowered by the General to explore every peaceful avenue for the reinstatement of the legitimate rights of the Degar people under international law.

The United Nations declared 1993 "The year of indigenous people". In accordance with his mandate, Mr. Ksor brought the plight of the Degar people before the 1993 Human Rights Workshop in Geneva, Switzerland. For a brief moment, he asked the nations of the world to look at the Central Highlands of Vietnam. He asked his brothers and sisters on this small planet to look with compassion toward that remote corner of the world, where an ancient people is struggling against extinction under the heavy burden of an illegitimate occupation force. For a brief moment, he asked the delegates of this organization, in whose dedication to justice all of the nations of this earth place their hope, to listen to the words of that renowned anthropologist, Gerald Hickey, when he says: "One hopes against hope, but the inescapable conclusion is that the highland people, their way of life, and their world are passing into the strange twilight between zero and infinity".

It is time again to look at the tragedy being played out in those ancient homelands of the Degar, the Central Highlands of Vietnam. Since the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has failed to do so, we call upon these United Nations to guarantee the survival, self-determination, and protection of our ancient indigenous and aboriginal people. It is time again to look at the Degar people, who have survived the battles of decades of destructive warfare. It is time to support those of us who have dedicated ourselves to save by peaceful means, the families and cultures that we were forced to leave behind.

Annex IV

Copies of the "map", "national emblem", "national flag", of the so-called "Independent State of Degar" whose establishment Kok Ksor and MFI are soliciting in the Central Highlands of Viet Nam



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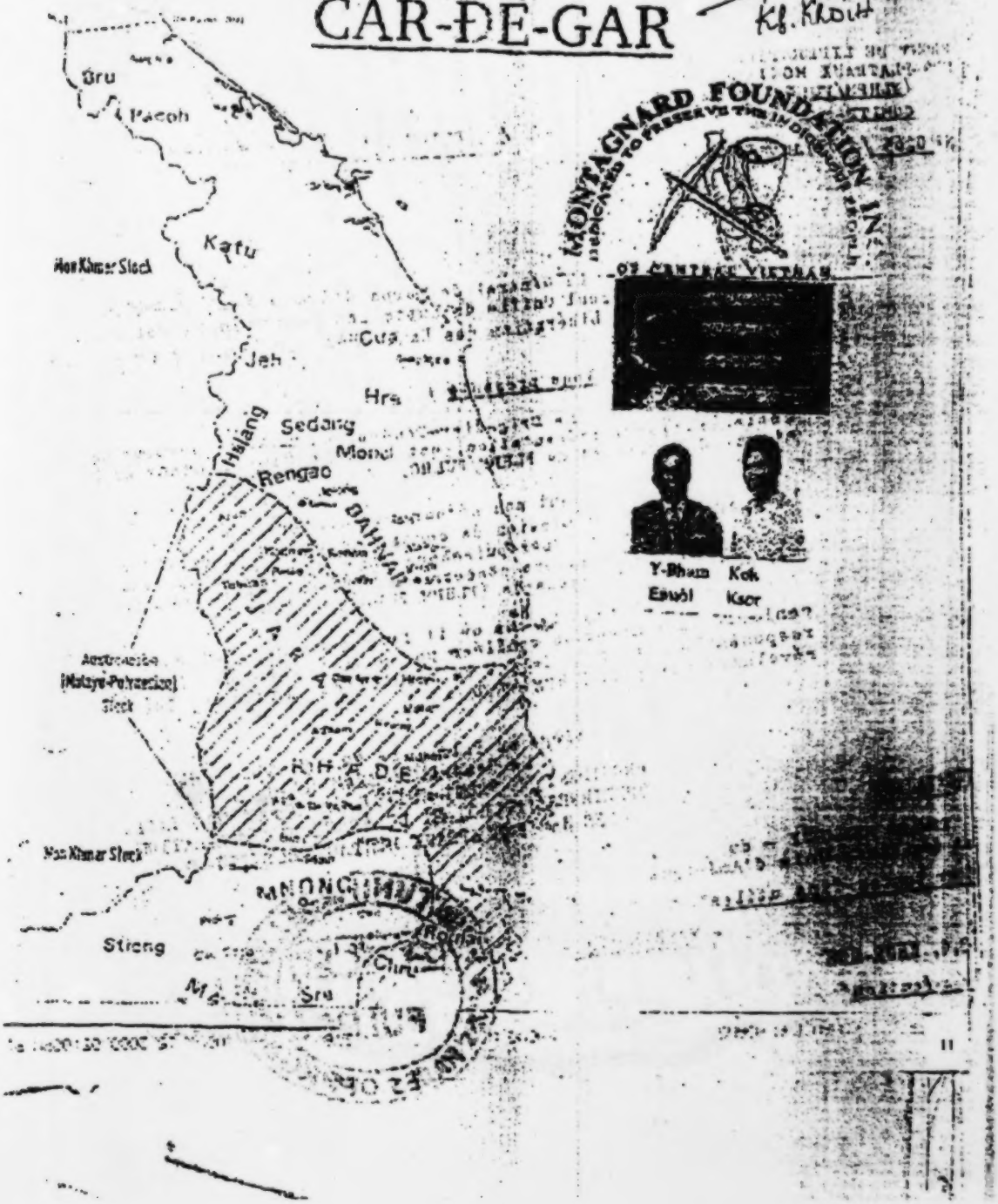

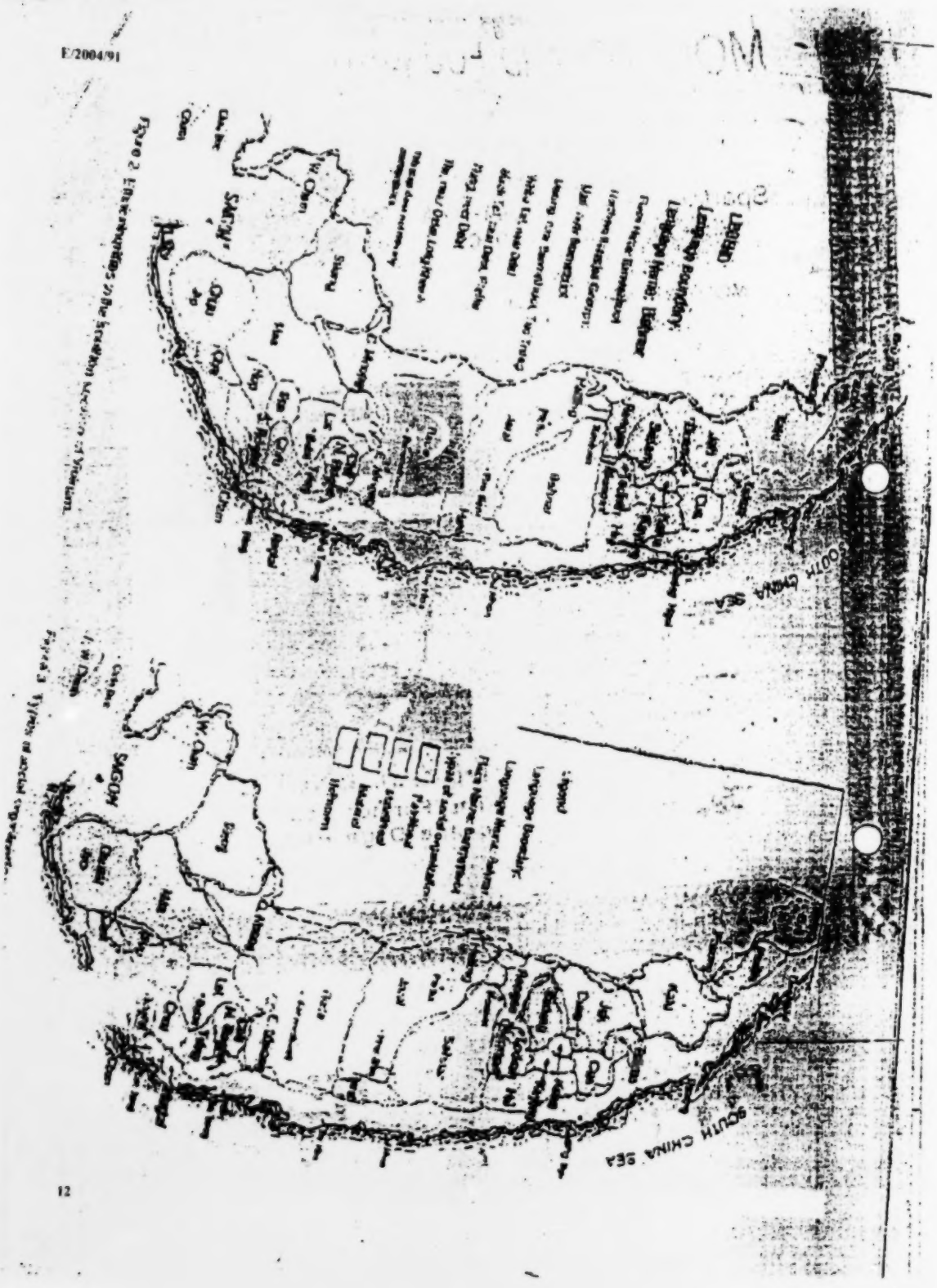
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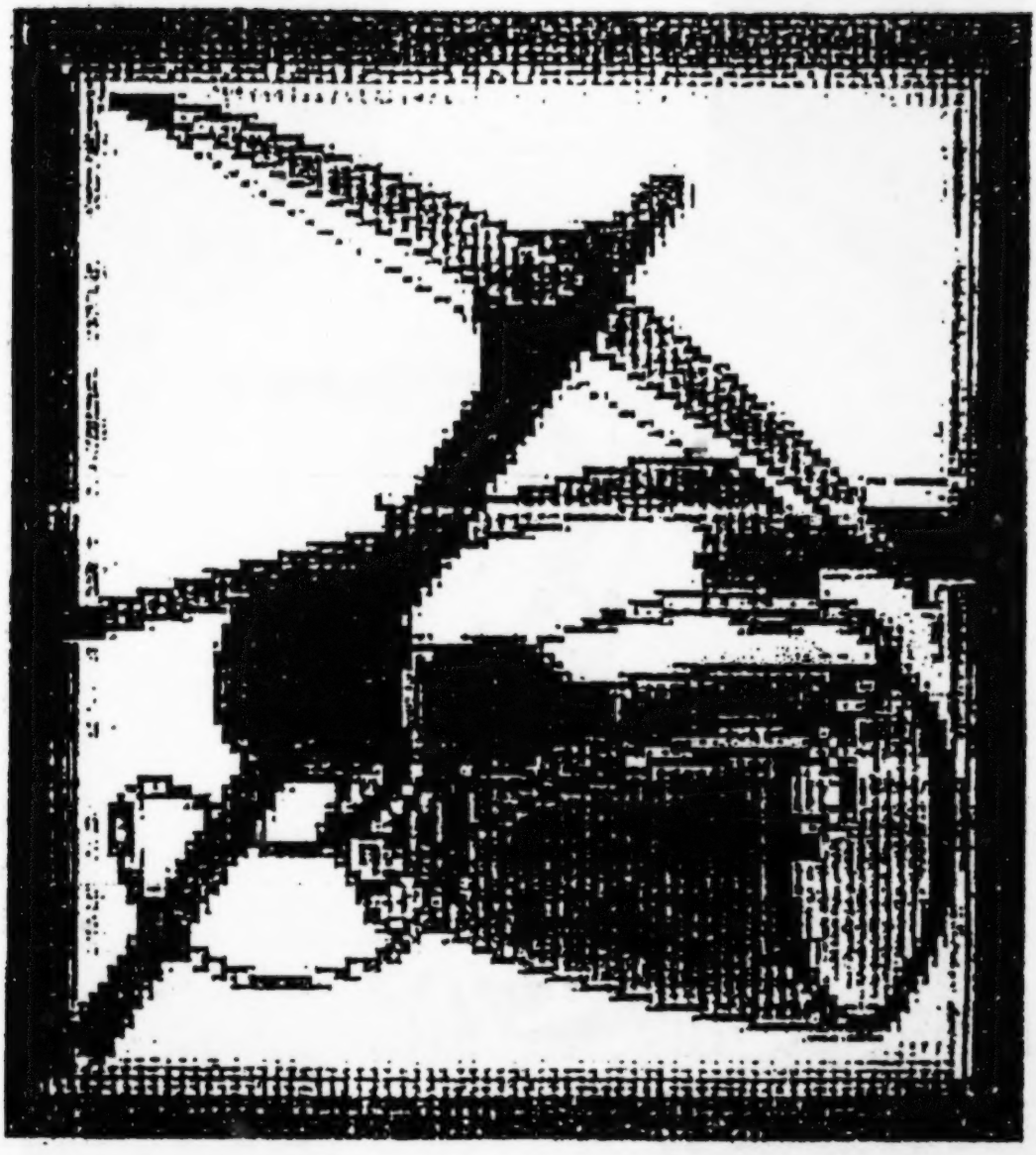
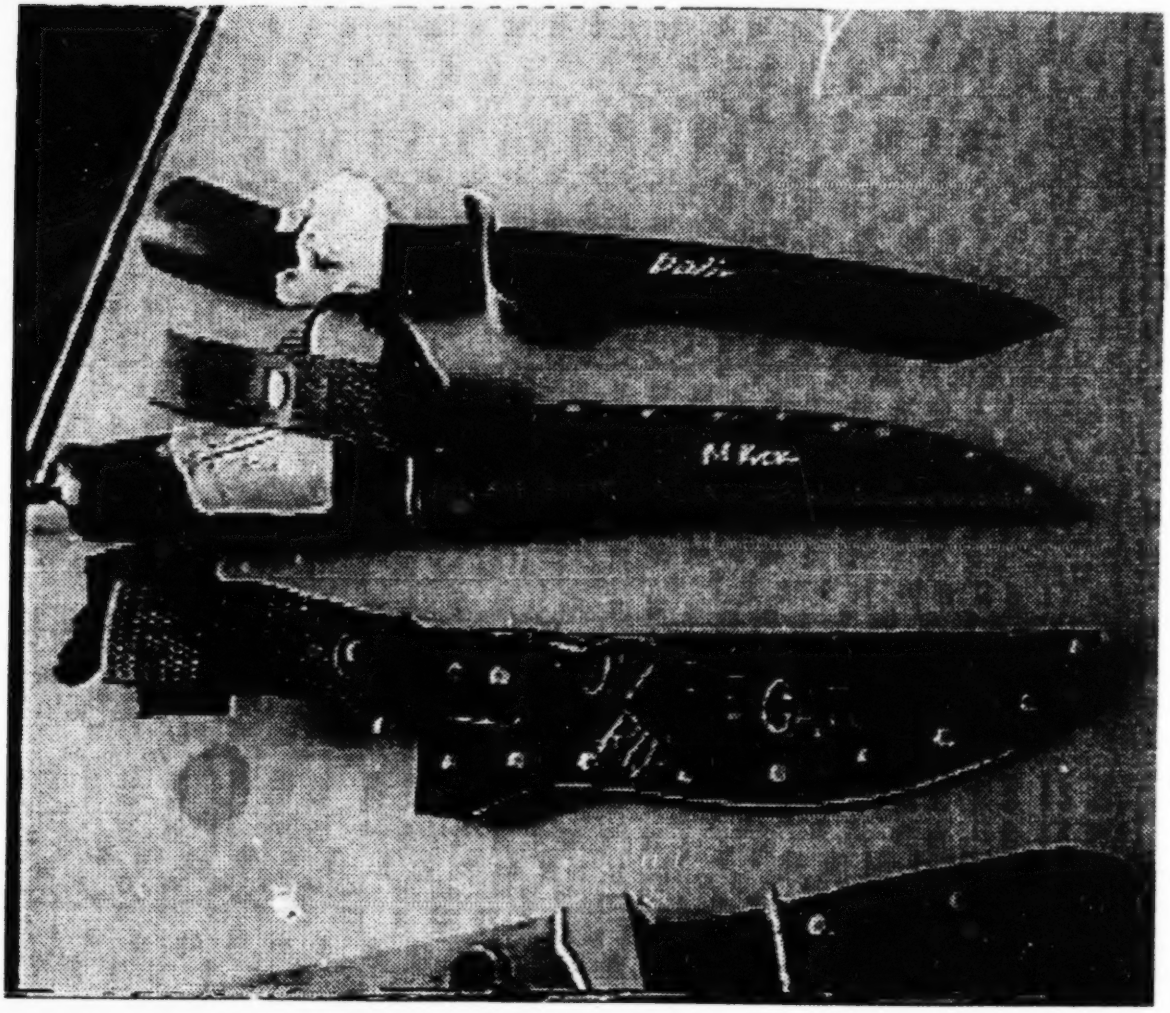


Annex V

Copies of pictures taken of the weapons, money and equipment taken from the accomplices of Kok Ksor and MFI participating in the violent riots on 10 April 2004 in the Central Highlands of Viet Nam



Annex VI

Pictures taken of scenes of destruction caused by the violent riots in the Central Highlands of Viet Nam on 10 April 2004